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Letter dated 20 September 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the Accra III Agreement on Côte d'Ivoire concluded on 30 July 2004 in Accra, to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 5 August 2004 (S/PRST/2004/29) and to my letters dated 16 August 2004 (S/2004/667) and 3 September 2004 (S/2004/716) concerning the monitoring of the Agreement.

Please find attached the third report of the Tripartite Monitoring Group established under the Accra III Agreement, covering the period from 1 to 15 September 2004 (see annex). I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. Annan

04-51735 (E) 240904

Annex

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACCRA III AGREEMENT

THIRD REPORT OF THE MONITORING GROUP
Covering 1 to 15 September 2004

I. OVERVIEW

1. The security situation in the country has been calm in the period under review. The Quadripartite Commission has been working to invigilate security on both sides of the Zone of confidence. Consultations within the Commission point to serious attempts at verifying the implementation of the decisions taken on reducing and dismantling checkpoints and recovering heavy weaponry. This has brought about some progress in securing greater freedom of movement of persons and goods in other parts of the country.

2. The Government of National Reconciliation resumed its activities after a short period of recess. The President and the Prime Minister are leading the various levels of activities to grapple with national problems of high priority. These relate to the contingency plans to syndicate funding to meet the expenses to be incurred in the impending reopening of schools and social services throughout the country and to the crisis in the coffee-cocoa industry. The President has embarked on a series of consultations prior to his decision to reform the coffee-cocoa sector in order to stem the declining revenue to the state and, what is politically significant, alleviate the growing social tensions among the farmers and producers with its implications for national reconciliation, national reconstruction and the peace process. The Prime Minister has embarked on overseas missions to seek external funding from the Bretton Wood institutions and from the donor community in the UN and the European Union.

3. The political scene has been dominated by the activities of the major political parties as they position themselves in the campaign leading to the October 2005 elections. The politics of such posture is also reflected in the proceedings of the National Assembly in particular, the current haggling over the passage of the texts of legislation on the Nationality Code and on the composition of the Independent Electoral Commission. The parliamentary caucuses have sought the good offices of the Tripartite Monitoring Group and the Monitoring Committee. Consequently, the two

bodies are engaged in facilitating a dialogue and a compromise between the principal protagonists in the National Assembly.

4. Meanwhile, there is some progress in the National Assembly's adopting at the committee stage the draft legislation on ***Public funding of political parties and groups and electoral campaigns***. The National Assembly also has on its agenda the consideration of the draft legislation on ***the Regime governing the Press*** which has just been adopted by the Council of Ministers and awaiting its formal transmission by the President of the Republic to the National Assembly.

5. Out of the heightened public debate, there is no doubt that much concern is focused on what the public perceives as the slow pace and political obstacles in the adoption of the legislative reforms envisaged under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and highlighted in the Accra III Agreement.

6. In spite of the impressions given about the sharp divisions among the political actors, it may be observed that attempts are being made to promote alliances and repair frayed personal relations between political actors. A striking case in point is the decision taken at the level of the Government of National Reconciliation to improve personal and social relations among members of the Government. It has been agreed that fortnightly luncheons would be initiated and hosted in turns, starting with the Prime Minister through the former Prime Minister to other political leaders. Such social and convivial occasions are intended to improve relations among Ministers beyond what has so far been, for the most part, mere working relations.

II. SALIENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PEACE PROCESS

Proceedings on legislative texts in the National Assembly

7. It may be noted from the Synoptic Table on the status of progress of legislative texts (enclosure 1) that in the period under review that there has been an update regarding only two texts: the ***Public funding of political parties and electoral campaigns*** and the ***Regime governing the Press***. The text on the Nationality Code, which was withdrawn from the Assembly, is still under consultations within the Government.

8. The current gridlock in the proceedings of the National Assembly began on 26 August 2004 following the refusal of the opposition Parliamentary groups to participate in a vote on an amendment proposed by the FPI group to Article 5 of the Government's draft legislation on the composition of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). The Minister of Territorial Administration, Issa Diakite, who presented the text in the Assembly, walked out of the Assembly with the other opposition groups. On the instructions of the President of the Republic, the Minister in charge of Relations with Institutions of State, M. Alphonse Douaty, requested the suspension of proceedings on the text pending resolution of the impasse by the Government. The essential points of disagreement are over the representation of the Forces Nouvelles in the proposed new membership of the IEC. The Government's draft proposes equal representation of two persons for each of the signatories of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. This implies that Forces Nouvelles would be entitled to six representatives. The FPI considered this to be an imbalance of representation in favour of the Forces Nouvelles and therefore proposed initially one representative for the Forces Nouvelles as one political entity. Subsequently, after consultations, the FPI had now agreed to two representatives for the Forces Nouvelles. The G7 Marcoussistes maintained their support for the Government's proposal implying six representatives for the Forces Nouvelles.

9. The Monitoring Group has met all the parliamentary caucuses and there is a compromise which is emerging to agree on three representatives for the Forces Nouvelles as a bloc. Both the Monitoring Group and the Monitoring Committee have agreed to leave the negotiations among the parliamentary groups under the possible lead role of the PIT political leader, Professor Francis Wodie.

10. In their consultations with the FPI parliamentary caucus, the Monitoring Group raised the wider question of the especial responsibility of the caucus to convince the FPI as a party and the President of the Republic so that by the 30 September deadline, the National Assembly could have adopted legislation on the Nationality Code, on the Composition of the IEC and on the amendment to Article 35. The Monitoring Group also took the liberty to point out that thought must be given to reconstituting the Constitutional Council to include opposition representatives in order to avoid the political controversy that could soon erupt over the credibility of that Council as at present constituted. The suggestion was made because the Council has powers, inter alia, to determine the eligibility of candidates for presidential and parliamentary

elections and to adjudicate on challenges to the results of presidential and parliamentary elections.

Electoral process

11. ONUCI is encouraging a continuing dialogue on all related aspects of the electoral process including the identification exercise. To that end, it has taken the initiative to create a coordination framework among the various potential partners likely to extend their support for the elections. Two meetings had been held among the partners on 1 and 14 September 2004. The first meeting recommended the establishment of a working committee comprising ONUCI/UNDP/EU to assess the situation with regard to the electoral process including the identification process; to make recommendations for the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ivorian administration; to draw up a programme of action with the institutions involved in the electoral process to ensure rigorous follow-up action. The meeting recommended creating a forum for consultations among development partners, the IEC, the National Identification Office (NIO), the National Commission for supervising identification (NCSI), the CNDDR and CNRA to ensure a better coordination of all activities relating to the electoral process. The meeting proposed the postponement of the UN electoral assessment mission until the beginning of October pending the evolution of the parliamentary proceedings on the relevant texts of legislation relating to the electoral process.

12. The UK Ambassador, who participated in the meetings, has indicated that the UK is interested in providing some support for the electoral process. He intends to ask IFES to undertake a mission to Cote d'Ivoire to look into the prospects for such assistance.

13. Meanwhile, the UNDP has commissioned the preparation of a project-document on technical assistance to support the organisation of a referendum and the presidential elections of October 2005. The terms of reference of the consultant will be the following: i) to assess the funding available within the UNDP and the donor community; ii) to give a detailed assessment of the technical assistance needs of the IEC; iii) to assess the status of preparations made for the organisation of the elections and review the operational plan and cost estimates for the elections; iv) to prepare a work plan for the IEC and international and national experts supporting the project; and v) to assist UNDP in mobilising resources among the donor community.

14. The European Union has provided the services of a technical expert within the framework of its cooperation programme with Cote d'Ivoire to facilitate cooperation in the area of the electoral and the identification processes.

Confidence-building measures

- Peace corridors *(Corridors de la Paix)*

15. ONUCI and UNDP launched, on 8 September 2004, a programme designated Peace corridors after due consultations with the Government, in particular the Ministers of National Reconciliation, Territorial administration, Victims of war, the displaced and exiles, Solidarity and Social security. The programme has been launched as a significant contribution to the commemoration of peace and national reconciliation starting from the second anniversary of the Ivorian crisis on 19 September. The programme will involve the UN system of agencies in Cote d'Ivoire and ONUCI impartial forces. During the week of the commemoration, children from displaced families will be organised to travel to Bouake to reunite with their families. Subsequently, more of these exercises will be replicated to demonstrate the human factor in the peace process, especially in the reunification of the country. In November – December 2004, three such expeditions will be mounted from Man to Guiglo in the West; Abidjan to Bouake in the central region ; and Bouna to Bondoukou in the East.

- Committee for Public Hearing of ECOWAS Residents
  (Comité d'écoute des étrangers ressortissants des pays de la CEDEAO)

16. In another development reflecting efforts at national reconciliation, the Head of State inaugurated on 8 September 2004 under the aegis of the Ministry of African Integration, a "Comité d'écoute" to serve as a forum to address the grievances of ECOWAS residents in Cote d'Ivoire. The Committee comprises representatives of various ECOWAS communities who will deliberate with officials from various government ministries (Foreign affairs, Interior, Finance, Trade, Health, in particular). The institution of this forum is a positive signal to the ECOWAS residents of the intention of the Ivorian Government to improve relations with its neighbours and ensure ultimately the general welfare of foreign residents, as recommended under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.

Preparations for DDR

17. On 31 August 2004, the CNDDR held a meeting with the national stakeholders and partners to review the preparations for the DDR programme, which is due to begin on 15 October 2004. A revised draft of the DDR roadmap was circulated to the stakeholders and partners. The roadmap and related-funding issues were to be finalized subsequently. A number of issues were raised:

- The World Bank representative focused on linking the DDR roadmap to financing. In light of the suspension of the Bank's disbursement to Cote d'Ivoire, he reiterated that the Bank could not presently fund the DDR process. Even the possibility of reimbursing funding retroactively is unlikely unless the suspension is lifted before year-end. Although the Government is planning to use World Bank funding for the reinsertion and the reintegration phase, the President of the CNDDR noted that the Government is now also looking at alternative means of funding.

- The World Bank representative also raised concerns that the higher payment-levels for ex-combatants in Cote d'Ivoire ($900 in three instalments: the first $225 paid in the beginning of the process, $225 after one month and $450 after three months) would attract foreign fighters who would attempt to undergo the Ivorian DDR process. Instead, the Bank proposed $400 as the payment amount, with the remainder of the funds being used for vocational training. The President of CNDDR stated that the payments were in line with the higher cost of living in Cote d'Ivoire and that the Bank's concerns were unjustified as the current deployment of ONUCI peacekeepers along the borders, combined with the unit disarmament approach would likely prevent significant cross-border movement of foreign fighters to join the DDR.

- The UNICEF representative at the meeting indicated that the number of child soldiers eligible for the DDR process is unlikely to exceed 3,000.

Observations

18. These periodic "partners meetings" chaired by CNDDR, which involve all the national stakeholders and international partners, are proving to be a useful mechanism

for co-ordination of a complex exercise. However, it is already apparent that a number of issues will need close attention, namely:

- Financing

  It is essential that the funding problem be resolved well before the DDR completes its operative phase. The Government was counting on the World Bank to finance the "*filet de sécurité*" (security net), which is essential to ensure the immediate reintegration or resettlement of the ex-combatants. However, with the suspension of the Bank's lending operations, this is now uncertain. The disarmament should not begin until this problem is resolved as it would be very dangerous to begin a process that would create expectations that would not be fulfilled.

- Security in the North

  The assignment of ONUCI trained security auxiliaries to the North during and after DDR has been agreed in principle by all concerned but their status after the disarmament is still to be confirmed. This matter is under discussion with the national authorities with the aim of ensuring their reintegration into the police and gendarmerie on the understanding that the proper selection and training procedures will be applied from the outset. At the same time, the Forces Nouvelles now appear willing to accept that the national command of the police and gendarmerie is present in the North to ensure effective supervision and to train security auxiliaries during their initial 45 days of training. However, the presence of police and gendarmerie is only part of a broader set of measures including the assignment of judicial officers that will need to be taken to ensure that a security and governance vacuum does not emerge post DDR.

- Post- September 2002 recruits

  Linas-Marcoussis called for the discharge of all recruits to the army after September 2002. Some 4,000 soldiers are involved. The President of CNDDR has taken this issue up with the Minister of Defence. Although not strictly linked to the issue of recruits, the broader question of the restructuring of the security forces has also been raised in this context. The Prime Minister has created an

informal working group to begin a process of reflection on this topic. We understand that ONUCI will be asked to contribute to this initiative.

- Status of Combatants

  Two problems are likely to emerge. The first is how to identify combatants as nationals of Cote d'Ivoire in the absence of proper documentation. The second relates to the treatment of foreign combatants in the immediate period after disarmament. While CNDDR does not expect a large, cross-border influx of foreign fighters, there are undoubtedly combatants of foreign origin already in Cote d'Ivoire. The procedures for identifying and dealing with these cases need to be reviewed to ensure that they are easily understood and applicable. If not there is a danger that the DDR process could be disrupted by ex-combatants who may feel excluded from benefits.

19. At another meeting on DDR on 7 September 2004, with the national stakeholders and partners, a number of issues were raised:

- The issue of the recruitment of personnel for the regional DDR bureaus was raised. There will be three bureaus in the North and three in the South; each will be staffed with 5-6 officers. The CNDDR noted that it had already recruited 50% of the personnel for its bureaus in the South and that recruiting in the North will be completed by mid-September.

- There are 11 DDR zones throughout the country; each will have four or five sites focusing on the various aspects of regrouping, disarmament and/or demobilization. UNDP is rehabilitating the demobilization sites while the Government is rehabilitating the remaining sites. UNDP is also assisting CNDDR with recruiting staff for all the DDR sites. The terms of reference for these staff positions (including for doctors, psychiatrists and administrators) have been prepared and the recruitment process will soon begin.

- A synopsis plan (hereto attached as Annex 3) has been prepared by the CNDDR planning committee. This plan sets out the DDR timeframe, starting with the first phase of DDR, in the eastern, central and western regions of the country, and continuing through the second phase, in the North and South of the country. It was agreed that financial details still needed to be worked out. The World Bank

representative re-echoed some of his concerns highlighting the need for linking up financial and budgetary considerations to the plan. A special meeting has been scheduled for this. It was agreed that once all these details are finalized, all the partners would sign on to the plan.

- An initial plan for securing the DDR zones and sites, during the various stages of the disarmament and demobilization process, has been presented.

- The Forces Nouvelles expressed their concerns about the nationality status of individual combatants entering the DDR process. They insisted that combatants should be identified as Ivorian or not during the regrouping phase and not after the disarmament phase. This demand has serious implications given the on-going political debate on the nationality issue. The CNDDR President noted that this was a political matter and that he would consult on this with the Government.

- In response to a question from the FN, the President of the CNDDR indicated that it was not planned that combatants of foreign origin would receive any post disarmament allowances. This response was vigorously contested by the FN representatives.

- The issue of the security auxiliaries was raised, in particular their post-DDR status. The Forces Nouvelles re-iterated their demand that these auxiliaries should be fully integrated in the national police and gendarmerie after the DDR is completed. The CNDDR President has undertaken to raise this issue with the Prime Minister.

Observations

20. The identification problem is a critical one that must be resolved before the DDR exercise begins. Also the absence of any material benefits is likely to discourage foreign combatants to disarm. There is a danger that combatants who are disappointed may react in a negative manner when learning that they will not receive any benefits from their disarmament especially if this were to happen when they are already in cantonment sites. This is a complicated issue because the CNDDR obviously does not want to link disarmament to the award or otherwise of nationality. These are serious concerns, which we intend to discuss again with the CNDDR in order to encourage

solutions acceptable to all concerned bearing in mind that the initial planning and financial estimates were based on an estimated total number of combatants without distinction by national origin.

21. The security issue for the north following the DDR is also a major preoccupation. We have set up an internal group to look at this in more depth, as we clearly must ensure that no security vacuum develops with the risk of lawlessness spreading in the areas where disarmament has taken place.

22. Following the CNDDR meeting, ONUCI convened an internal coordination meeting, with representatives of all relevant ONUCI components, as well as representatives from UNDP and UNICEF. It is intended to have these meetings regularly to ensure that the various components of the UN family in Cote d'Ivoire are able to tackle the DDR process in a coordinated and cohesive fashion.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS

23. Following the Accra III Agreement, there have been some encouraging developments in the field of human rights. Checkpoints, number of arrest and detention, disappearances, abuses at the checkpoints has decreased in their frequency. However, concerns continue to be raised particularly in the west of the country where pro-government militia activities, the circulation of small arms in the hands of the civilian population, inter-community and ethnic tensions continue to be reported. In the North of the country, rivalries between factions within the Forces Nouvelles have rendered the overall human rights situation fragile. The settling of scores between the different factions has led to cases of arrest and *incommunicado* detention, summary and extra-judiciary executions as well as forced disappearances.

24. During the reporting period, the International Commission of Inquiry established in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement to investigate human rights violations committed since 19 September 2002 in Cote d'Ivoire visited different parts of the country as well as Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Liberia. While the Government of Côte d'Ivoire fully cooperated with the International Commission of Inquiry, some key leaders of the Forces Nouvelles failed to respond positively to the invitation of the Commission. The Forces Nouvelles, however, facilitated the work of the Commission in the parts of the country under their control. The Commission

members were received in a farewell audience by President Gbagbo on 13 September 2004 before leaving Abidjan on 15 September for Geneva where they will finalize their report within a month. Meanwhile, two National Commissions of Inquiry, established by the Ivorian National Assembly, began their investigations in the week of 6 September 2004.

25. The newly established National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire has not yet started operating. The Government of National Reconciliation should be encouraged to issue a decree nominating the members of the Commission to enable it to start implementing its mandate.

26. As enclosure 2 to this report is a Synopsis of the Status of implementation of the Accra III Agreement.

IV. CONCLUSION

27. Judging by the proceedings in the National Assembly, it is self-evident that the timetable set by the Accra III Agreement for the passage of the legislative texts envisaged under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement might not be met by 30 September 2004. This should come as no surprise as the legislative procedures and power play in these matters all too often demonstrate.

28. In any event, however, the Monitoring Group would recommend that President Kufuor, President Obasanjo and Secretary-General Kofi Annan should plan their immediate move to ascertain from President Gbagbo what obstacles he has been facing in implementing the Accra III Agreement, in particular the issue of Article 35. It is now also time to see what other demarches could be undertaken to get the four major political leaders, President Gbagbo, Mr. Konan Bedie, Mr. Alassane Ouattara and Mr. Guillaume Soro, to meet and concert with a view to taking yet another critical look at what political formula can be found to resolve the issue of Article 35.

Signed on behalf of the Group

Ambassador Raph Uwechue
Chairman

Abidjan, 15 September 2004

Enclosure 1*

SYNOPTIC TABLE
STATUS OF PROGRESS OF LEGISLATIVE TEXTS ENVISAGED UNDER THE LINAS-MARCOUSSIS AGREEMENT

1) Legislation on the amendment to Article 35 of the Constitution	Yes	No	No	No	No
2) Legislation on the Ivorian Nationality Code as amended by Law No 72-852 of 21 December 1972	Yes	Yes [1]	No	No	No
3) Legislation on the Land tenure regime	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4) Legislation on the National Human Rights Commission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5) Legislation relating to the disclosure of the personal assets of the Head of State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6) Legislation on the public funding of political parties and groups and electoral campaigns	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

[1] The President of the Republic has, by letter, requested the National Assembly to temporarily remove from its agenda the draft text of legislation on the Nationality Code.

* Provided in language of submission only.

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7) Legislation authorising the President of the Republic to ratify the additional protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and completing the provisions of article VII of the protocol, signed in Ouagadougou on 30 June 1989, concerning the free circulation of persons, the right of residence and settlement.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8) Legislation authorising the President of the Republic to ratify the additional protocol A/SP2/5/90 relating to the implementation of the third step (right of settlement) of the protocol concerning the free circulation of persons, the right of residence and settlement signed in Banjul on 29 May 1990	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
9) Legislation on Amnesty	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10) Legislation on Identification of persons and Residence of foreign nationals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11) Legislation on the establishment, organization and functions of the Independent Electoral Commission	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
12) Legislation on the regime governing the Radio and Television media	Yes	No	No	No	No
13) Legislation on the regime governing the Press	Yes	No	No	No	No
14) Legislation on the Status of the opposition parties	No	No	No	No	No
15) Legislation on the disclosure of the personal assets of political leaders	No	No	No	No	No
16) Legislation on illegal personal enrichment	No	No	No	No	No

DECREES

1) Decree on the establishment, organisation, functions of the National Identification Commission	Yes on 6 January 2004
2) Decree on the acquisition and format of the National identity card	Yes on 7 January 2004
3) Decree relating to the amendment of the decree on the establishment of the National Identification Office	Yes in January 2004
4) Decree relating to the appointment of the Chairman of the National Identification Commission	Yes on 29 January 2004
5) Decree relating to the appointment of the Secretary General of the National Identification Commission	Yes on 29 January 2004
6) Decree relating to the establishment of the Inter-ministerial Commission on the Media and its technical Secretariat	Yes on 19 August 2003

Enclosure 2*

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACCRA III AGREEMENT

As of 15 September 2004

1. Delegation of powers to the Prime Minister	President Gbagbo to issue a decree specifying the areas covered by his delegations of powers to Prime Minister Diarra (text agreed in Accra).		Decree issued on 9/8/04
2. Resumption of the work of the Government of National Reconciliation (GNR)			
2.1. Reinstatement of the three Ministers dismissed by President Gbagbo	President Gbagbo to issue a decree reinstating the three Ministers.		Decree issued on 9/8/04
2.2. Convening of Council of Ministers	President Gbagbo (and/or the Prime Minister) to convene a meeting of the Council of Ministers and to extend invitations to all Ministers.	Within 7 days after signature of the agreement	First meeting held on 9/8/04. Subsequent meetings held on 12 and 19 August, 2 and 9 September 2004
3. Article 35 and other legal reforms			
3.1. Facilitation of the adoption by the National Assembly of the legal reforms provided for in the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement	President Gbagbo to convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly to adopt all legal reforms in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.		Done on 28/7/04 Session began on 11/8/04

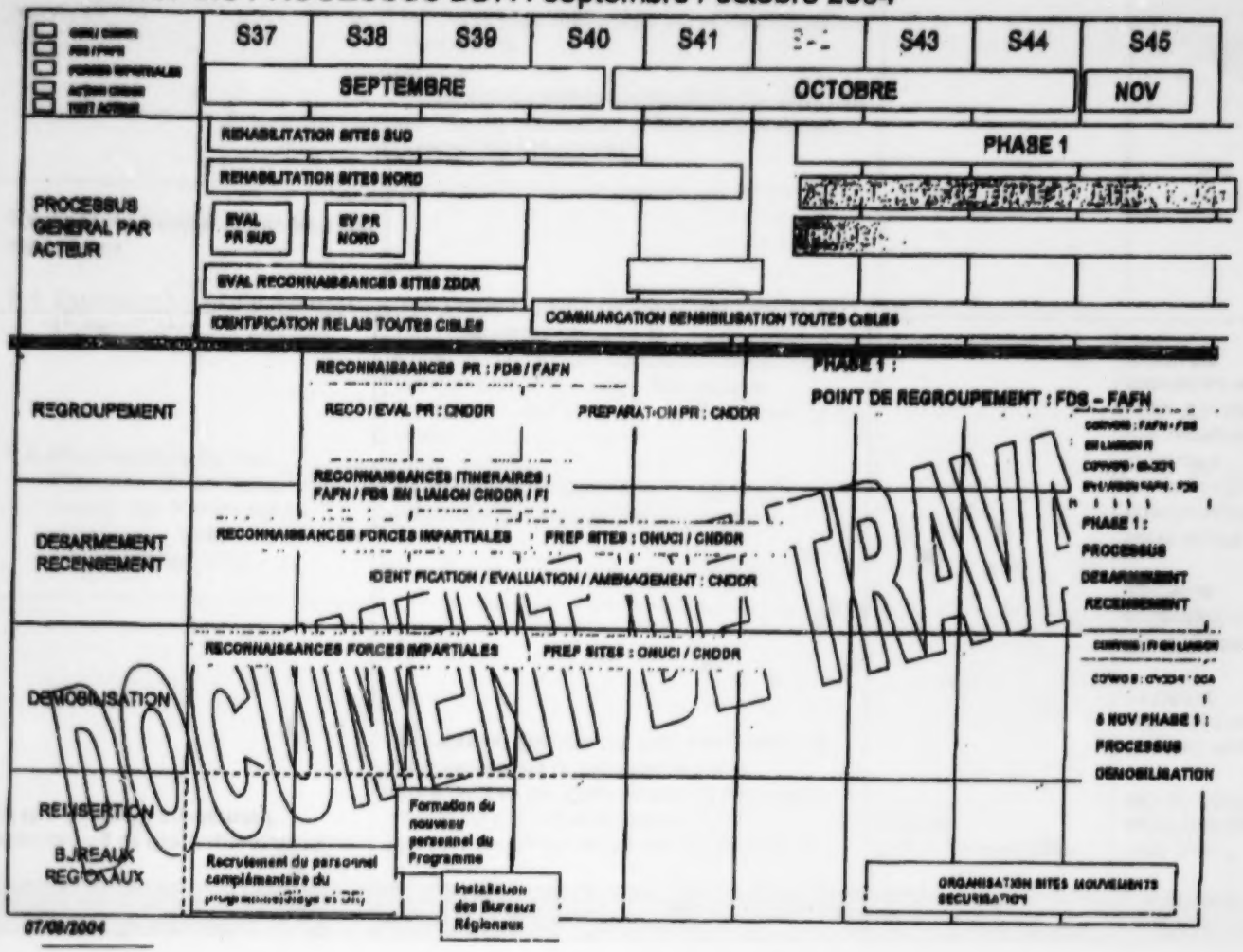
* Provided in language of submission only.

	All Ivorian parties to ensure that their respective representatives in the National Assembly support the adoption of these legislative texts, as stipulated in the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.	By 31 August 2004	Work schedule adopted by the National Assembly to end by 30/9/04
3.2. Implementation of the provisions of section III of the programme of the GNR, annexed to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, on eligibility (article 35 of the Constitution)	President Gbagbo to use his constitutional powers to implement the relevant provisions on eligibility.	By 30 September 2004	
4. Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR)			
4.1. Commencement of the DDR programme in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis agreement and the decisions adopted in Yamoussoukro and Grand Bassam	The Prime Minister, the National Commission on DDR and the Ivorian parties concerned, with the support of international partners, including ONUCI, to make all necessary preparations for the commencement of DDR.	By 15 October 2004	
4.2. Commencement of the restructuring of the defence and security forces on the basis of the Grand Bassam road map	The Prime Minister and the Ivorian parties concerned, with the support of international partners, to ensure the early commencement of the security sector reform.		

5. Restoration of State administration and public services	The Prime Minister and the GNR to draw up a timetable for the restoration of State administration and public services throughout the country. All parties concerned to facilitate the effective and timely restoration of State administration throughout the country.		Ongoing
6. Respect for human rights and the rule of law 6.1. Establishment of the National Human Rights Commission 6.2. Investigations by the International Commission of Inquiry into human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002.	The Prime Minister and the GNR to take all necessary measures for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, as provided for in the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, and for the commencement of its work. All parties to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry.	As soon as possible	Ongoing

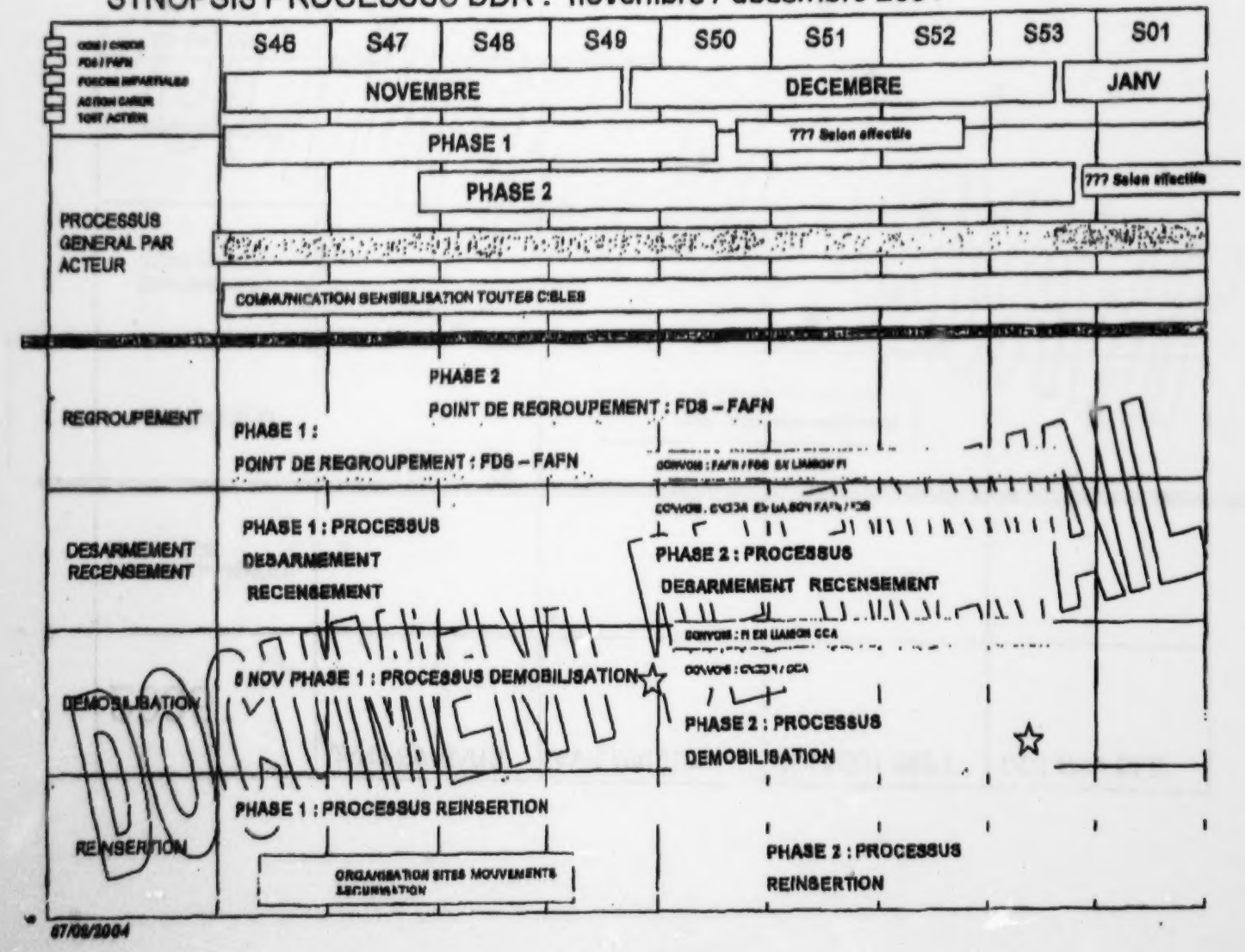
7. Monitoring of the implementation of the Accra III agreement	The Monitoring Group to submit fortnightly reports on the implementation of the agreement to the Chairperson of ECOWAS, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the UN Secretary-General.	Every 2 weeks from 30/7/04	**First report submitted by the MG on 10/08/04** **Second report submitted on 31/08/04** **Third report submitted on 15/09/04.** **Next report as a special update for the Security Council's discussions on Cote d'Ivoire to be submitted on 22/09/04**

Enclosure 3*



DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL

SYNOPSIS PROCESSUS DDR : novembre / décembre 2004



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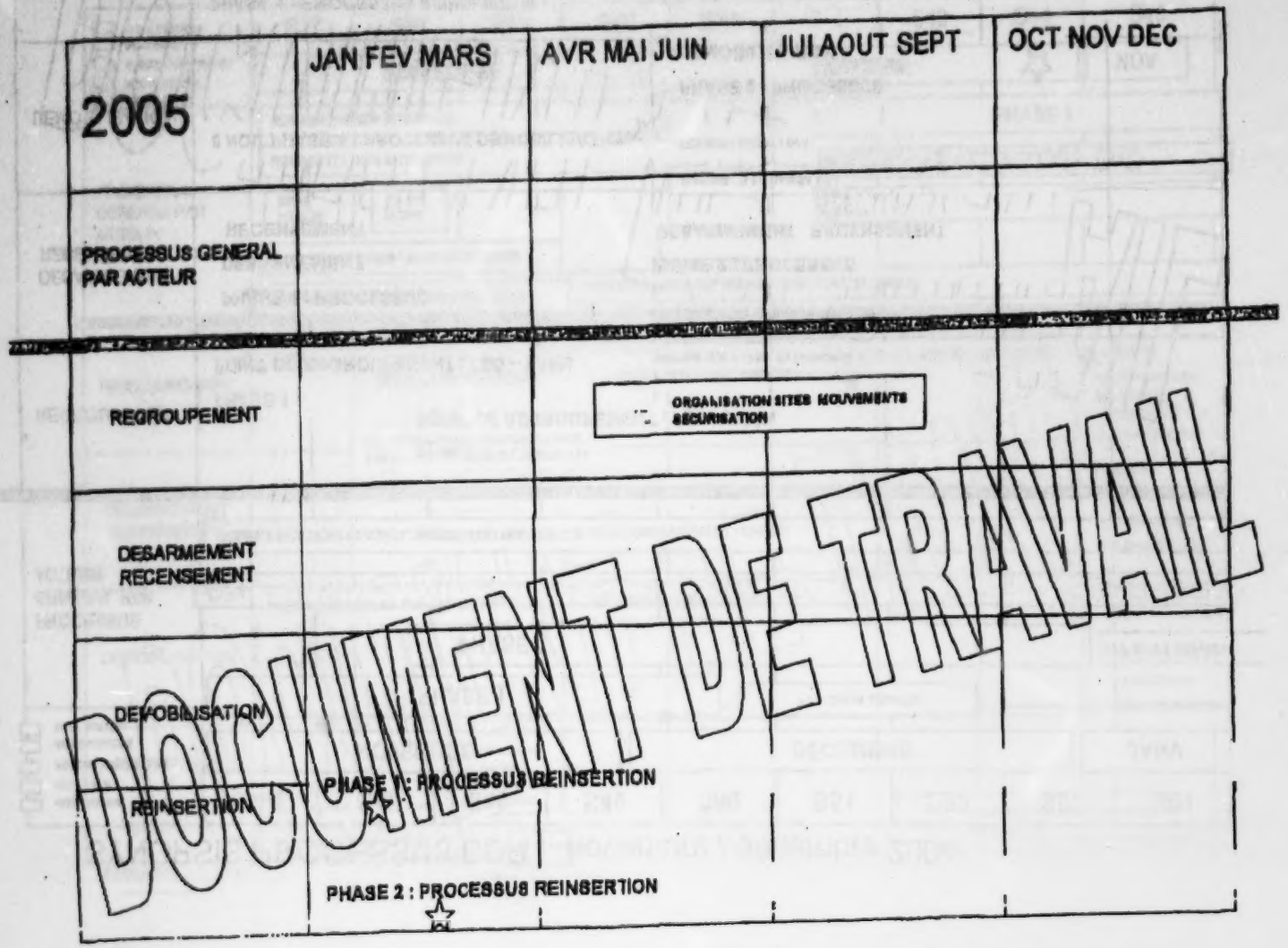

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